The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,060.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	58 0
——— including postage.....	„	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town..	„	29 0
——— including postage.....	„	36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
——— including postage.....	„	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town.....	„	6 0
——— including postage.....	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto.....	„	3 8
Third Ditto.....	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line,
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding „ „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRESSWELL—September 29th, at Brighton, the wife of C. E. Cresswell, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

KNOX—October 6th, on board the s. s. "Malta," in the Red Sea, Eleanor, the beloved wife of Walter Knox, Esq.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

DALTON—BLAIR—October 17th, at Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, by the Rev. F. W. Robberds, Godfrey J. B. Tuite Dalton, B. C. S., to Isabel, daughter of the late Rev. T. A. Blair, of Milborne, St. Andrews, Dorsetshire.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DYER—October 20th, at Fort Saint George, the wife of Captain Dyer, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MEDLEY—October 15th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Medley, R. E., prematurely, of a daughter, still-born.
LAWRENCE—October 17th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. G. H. Lawrence, of a son.

DEATH.

PLOWDEN—October 16th, at Kohat, Trevor Chichele, infant son of T. C. Plowden, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, aged 9 months and 20 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Parker, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 27	Leave COLOMBO	Nov. 6
„ Rutnagherry	28	„ Galle	6
„ Vingorla	28	„ Negapatam	8
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	10
„ Cannanore	31	„ Coconada	12
„ Calicut	31	„ Vizagapatam	13
	Nov.	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Cochin	2	„ CALCUTTA Arrive.	16
„ Tuticorin	4		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further Notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingoria monthly on the dates given above.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Nov.	Down.	Dec.	Dec.
Leave Bombay ...	2	16	Leave Bussorah	29	4
„ Kurrachee ...	6	20	„ Fao	30	4
„ Gwadur	21	6	„ Bushire	2	6
„ Muscat	24	8	„ Linga	5	8
„ B. Abbas	26	10	„ B. Abbas	6	10
„ Linga	27	11	„ Muscat	8	12
„ Bushire	30	14	„ Guadur	10	14
	Dec.			Dec.	
„ Fao	1	15	„ Kurrachee	12	16
Arrive Bussorah	3	18	Arrive Bombay	19	19

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 597 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

THE AI Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched at an early date.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Dilawur."

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RINALDO," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Rinaldo."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Sir John Lawrence."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and worn may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every Bottle.

* *Prize Medal Exhibition*, 1862.—*Class* 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers. Machine or Press, per lb.....	...	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Jobs, per lb.....	...	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Book-work, per lb....	...	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ for superior Book-work	...	3s. 4s.
„ for Woodcuts, per lb.	...	5s., 7s. 6d.
„ for Woodcuts extra fine	...	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb....	...	3s., 4s., 5s.
„ fine per lb.	...	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	...	3s, 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	...	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon ...	...	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs Parsons, Fletcher, and Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25.
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } exclusive of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a first class (Horizontal and Condensing much preferred) High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 15 to 20 Horse Power. Also a Cornish or Lancashire BOILER of best make, with all fittings, and suited to supply the above with ample Steam. Apply with full particulars to

Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, the Airy Upper Rooms, facing Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of Mr. THACKER, Solicitor of the High Court, and now thoroughly white-washed and painted. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 21st October 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

आपालों वान्डेड वेरहौस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

अपोलों भोनडेड वेरहाउशि कंपनी, (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that if the Rent Charges, due on the following Goods, lying in the APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, are not paid within SEVEN DAYS from this date, they will be then sold by Public Auction, to defray the said charges:—

Vessels.	Mark.	Number and Description of Packages.	Stored by
Giscours ...	L D B / x in diamond.	5 Cases Brandy	G. B. Gladding.
Hooghly ...	—/—	80 Do. Do.	Do.
Do. ...	L D B / x in diamond.	30 Do. Do.	Do.
Alma	L D B / x in diamond.	69 Do. Do.	Do.
Do.	z in diamond.	12 Do. Do	Do.
Do.	v in diamond.	1 Do. Do	Do.
Do	B	2 Do. Do.	Do.
Isabella Kerr	P / 8 in diamond.	100 Do. Sherry.	A. Partridge.
Do ...	J L / I	18 Do. Do.	Do.
Do. ...	J L / No. 2	70 Do. Do	Do.

ALEX. BROWN,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

CHOLERA

appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use in all unavoidable sources of impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of

DISINFECTANTS.

Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants becomes on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.

CARBOLIC ACID,

in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant supplied by the discoveries of modern science; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it; by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S
PATENT POWDER
for general purposes of disinfection.

In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and casks of 200 lbs. each

In bottle, with dredger tops, for use in the "bath-room."

In Packets of 1 lb. each.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED
CARBOLIC ACID,
for Sewage purposes,
In bottles, and 1 or 2 gallon ars

A sheet of notes upon the uses of Carbolic Acid, with especial reference to Cholera, free upon application, to

THE SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	6½
Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	55, 60, 65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES' Coloured Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
Do.	with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	0
do.	with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do.	with Tie „	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do „	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Back Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	18 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.	Clothes	Cholera

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	A.
Paris Hats	.....	16	0
Drab Shell Felt	.....	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	...	8	8
The Jerome	do. ...	7	8
The Cantab	do. ...	7	8
The Isis	do. ...	7	8
The Derby	do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.
„ Turban „
„ lined Cork. „
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames.
Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery required power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Hereby promises, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—On and after the 1st proximo the running of Trains will be altered. Trains will leave Churney Road on Week Days for Mahim and Bandora at 6-15 and 10-45 A. M., and 5-20 P. M., and Bellasis Road for Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, calling at Mahim and Bandora at 7 A. M. Trains will leave Bandora for Bombay, calling at Mahim at 3 A. M., 8-37 A. M., 9-45 A. M., 5-11 P. M., and 10-8 P. M.

On Sundays Trains will leave Churney Road at 1-30 and 5-20 P. M., and Bellasis Road at 7 A. M. for Mahim and Bandora, and will leave Bandora for Bombay at 8-37 A. M., and 7 and 10-8 P. M.

For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 23rd October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nanabhai Pandoorug has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, commonly known as Degurwady, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Dady Shett's Agiary Road, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 116 and 117, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonderabai, widow of the late Sadanund Dadoba, on the west by the house of Luxmibai, widow of the late Bapuji Shamrao, on the north by the said Dady Shett's Agiary Road, and on the south by the oart of Mathew De Cruz, and now in the occupation of Wasudeo Crustnanath and other tenants. Any person having claims upon the said premises by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, will make the same known to the undersigned, at his office No. 47, Kalbadevi Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

MOROJI CASHINATH, on behalf of the Purchaser.

22nd October 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
FIRST ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THIS EVENING
and
EVERY EVENING
until further notice.

FIRST TIME OF Mr. GEORGE RIDGWAY, THE MIRACULOUS TRAPEZIAN in his Great Act of

ZAMPILLAEROSTRATION.

Acknowledged to be the most wonderful Performance of the age.

New and Daring Acts of Horsemanship.
New Jokes, &c.. &c.

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs.	5	Third Class Rs.	2
Second Class „	3	Fourth Class „	1

First Class Seats may be secured, at Messrs. Soundy & Company's, and the Box Office at the Circus from 12 till 3 o'clock.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate. Apply to F. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE.—IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in our Office on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 3 P. M., to receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators to 30th September.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

CHEESE.
BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Finest DOUBLE GLOSTER, mild and delicate, from 26 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ON CUT „	1 2	1 4
BERKELEY, CHEDDAR, AND NORTH WILTS from 7 to 10 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1	1 3
STILTON, from 12 to 16 lbs. each, per lb.	1 4	1 8
PINE, from 5 to 6 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी ग्रेमबे भरमा ट्रेडींग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

धी बोर्ब, बर्मा ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from 13th to 26th, both days inclusive, and that the Dividend will be payable on and after the 27th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 12th October 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATAO PURSHOTUM, and JEWRAZ, RAMDASS, who lately traded under the names and Firms of JETHA JAIRAZ, PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATAO PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to this Honourable Court by KHATAO PURSHOTUM and PUSSOO JAIRAZ, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders, formerly trading with Jewraz Ramdass, since deceased, as Jetha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatao Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, for an order of Discharge under Section 23 of the said Act, and that such Petition is fixed for hearing before Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, at his Chambers in the High Court, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at three o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 12th day of October 1868.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Attorneys to Petitioners.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash Rs. A.	Credit Rs. A.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 0	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 8	1 12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs. each	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, per dozen	9 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz packets, each	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1	1 4
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's Flours of Meats, per case	1 11	0 0
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce.		1 4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint Bottles, each	1 8	1 12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each	2 8	2 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat (*Extract Carnis*) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz.	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ½ lb. or ¼ lb. jars, per lb.	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb.	15 0	16 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin each	1 4	1 8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lbs. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 2
Maizena, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each	1 1	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin „	2 4	2 8
Do. do. 2 lb. tin „	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Pow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SMALL and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, furnished, at Parell, near the Railway Station, TO BE LET, at a very moderate Rent. Immediate possession can be had. Applications to be made to "M. W.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "China," (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 30th October, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
On SATURDAY, the 31st Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Sumatra," (2,291 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. A. White, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 30th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bander for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay 24th October 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, will receive Tenders up to the 31st instant, for the supply of 1,000,000 Tiles, as per sample, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Separate Tenders are also invited for the supply of "Petty Stores" of various kinds for one year, to commence from the 15th of November 1868.

3. Further particulars and detailed lists of "Petty Stores" can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned within office hours.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. HOWARD, Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 24th Oct. 1868.

ORANGE QUININE WINE,

is a light and elegant tonic; a promotor of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable vehicle for the administration of COD LIVER OIL, (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught.

	Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. as.
Pint Bottles each..... ...	1 0	1 4
Quart Bottles Each.....	2 0	2 4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered under the Companies' Act, 1862.

To be presented to the Shareholders at the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, on Tuesday, 22nd September, 1868.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to their co-Proprietors the annexed Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th June, 1868. It will be seen that the Net Profits, after providing for all Charges, Rebates, and Interest due to the public, amount to £23,353 8s. 10d.; which, with £3,064 4s. 1d. brought forward from last half-year's profits, shows £25,417 12s. 11d. now available for distribution. The Directors propose to appropriate this amount as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.....	13,911	0	0
Bonus of 1 per cent.....	4,637	0	0
Reserve Fund	5,800	0	0
New Profit and Loss Account	1,069	12	11
	£25,417	12	11

The Directors have much satisfaction in stating that the Books of the Bank continue free from Bad or Doubtful Debts. The business of the Bank continues steadily to increase, and the following Statement of its progress since the opening may prove interesting to the Shareholders:—

Half-year ending	Capital.	Deposits.	Rate of Dividend per annum.	Amount paid in Dividends.	Amount carried to Reserve Fund.
	£	£		£	£
30th June, 1864	159,250	87,095	5 p ct	3,200	1,500
31st December, 1864	250,000	58,885	5 p ct	7,250	1,000
30th June, 1865	250,000	373,374	6 p ct.	7,500	5,012
31st December, 1865	300,120	399,887	6 p. ct.	9,004	3,668
30th June, 1866	339,200	467,415	6 p. ct.	15,389	5,100
31st December, 1866	462,970	780,152	8 p. ct.	18,518	5,999
30th June, 1867	463,200	482,485	8 p. ct.	18,528	8,000
31st December, 1867	463,200	759,968	8 p. ct.	18,528	2,500
30th June, 1868	463,706	840,634	8 p. ct.	18,548	5,899

The Directors again take this opportunity of reminding the Shareholders of the importance of affording the Bank the benefit of their support and influence.

In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Hugh Fraser, one of the Auditors elected at the last General Meeting of the Shareholders, it will be necessary for the Shareholders to elect an Auditor in his stead.

By order of the Board,
A. F. HEWETT, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, London, 15th Sept. 1868.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)
As at 30th June, 1868.

Dr.	Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital, consisting of 37,034 Shares of £25 each, having £12 10s paid up.	463,175	0	0				
31 Shares of Rs. 500 each, having Rs. 250 paid up.	525	0	0				
					463,700	0	0
„ Reserve Fund					32,000	0	0
„ Amount due on Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts					840,630	2	9
„ Bills Payable					671,052	16	2
„ Sundry Accounts					2,100	10	6
„ Profit and Loss Accounts, as below.....					25,417	12	11
					£2,035,101	2	4

(To Liabilities on Bills Receivable discounted considered good).....£618,574 13 2)

Cr.	Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand and at Bankers.		341,362	6	10			
„ Government Securities.....		342,064	2	1			
					683,426	8	11
„ House Property, Furniture and Stamps					11,902	7	5
„ Bills of Exchange Purchased and Discounted including those lodged with London Agents against Drafts					1,082,499	13	4
„ Loans on Government Paper, and other Securities.....					166,194	8	11
„ Cash Credits, on ditto ditto ..					85,362	19	10
„ Sundry Accounts					5,704	3	11
					£2,035,101	2	4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
For the half-year ending 30th June, 1868.

Dr. 1868.		£	s.	d.
16th March.	To Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum, and Bonus of 1 per cent. declared this day.....	18,528	0	0
„	„ Amount carried to Reserve Fund.....	2,200	0	0
		20,728	0	0
30th June.	To Balance.....	25,417	12	11
		£46,145	21	11

Cr. 1867.		£	s.	d.
31st Dec.	By Balance	23,792	4	1
1868. 30th June.	By Net Profit for Half-year ending 30th June, 1868, after defraying all Current Charges, Rebates, and Interest paid and due to Constituents, on Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts	22,353	8	10
		£46,145	21	11

W. S. FITZWILLIAM,
E. W. WINGROVE
J. R. BOYSON } Directors.

A. F. HEWETT, Manager.
R. H. BANNISTER, Accountant.

London, 11th September, 1868.—After a careful examination of the Books and Accounts kept in London, and of the various Statements furnished by the Indian Branches, as adjusted and submitted to me, I certify that the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are stated in accordance therewith; and, in my opinion, the Balance-sheet exhibits correctly the position of the Bank at 30th June last.

A. YOUNG, Auditor.

At the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of India (Limited), held at 20, King William Street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 22nd September, 1868,

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., in the Chair,

The Chief Manager read the Advertisement convening the Meeting.

The Minutes of the Second Ordinary General Meeting, held on Monday, the 16th March, 1868, were read.

The Report of the Directors to the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders having been read, the following Resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried:—

1. That the Report now presented be received and adopted, and that a Dividend be paid to the Shareholders at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with a Bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year, such Dividend and Bonus to be paid to the Shareholders on the London register on and after Thursday, the 24th September, and to the Shareholders on the Calcutta and Bombay registers as soon after that date as the Directors can arrange to advise the Managers at the respective branches.

2. That Mr. Charles Northcote Cocke be appointed an Auditor of the Company in room of Mr. Hugh Fraser, deceased.

3. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.

4. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Auditor for his services during the past half-year.

5. That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Chief Manager, Mr. Sawers, to Mr. Windram, the Manager at Bombay, and to Mr. Hewett, the Manager in London, and to the other officers of the Bank, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Chairman.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman had been passed, the Meeting separated.

(Extracted from the Minutes)
R. O. SAWERS, Chief Manager
The National Bank of India (Limited), London, 22nd September, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN can have accommodation in a nice situation in the Fort, on the 1st proximo. Apply to "A. B.," Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 23rd October 1868.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to receive Tenders for landing, delivering, and stacking Coal at their Works, Chinchpoogly, for the year ending 31st December 1869.

Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 1 Church Lane, or at the Gas Works.

Tenders to be sent in on or before 10th November, endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c, Coal."

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice of yesterday by the "Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Carnac Bunder," it is hereby notified that all retailers of Tobacco and Snuff required under Act IV. of 1857 to procure Licenses, are hereby required to send in applications for the same, addressed to the undersigned, at the Elphinstone Bunder, enclosing copies of their old Licenses (if any).

R. LUXMANJEE & V. B. CHINTOBA,
Tobacco Farmers.

Bombay, 27th October 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby informed that the Partnership or Concern heretofore known to the Public as "The Great American Circus," was by Deed of Dissolution, dated the 20th day of October 1868, dissolved so far as the same relates to Thomas Bird. And further, the remaining Partners, Samuel O. Abel and Charles C. Gardiner have taken upon themselves the burthen of all the debts and liabilities of the said Partnership or Concern, and the said Thomas Bird has been released therefrom.

R. J. ABRAHAM,
Solicitor for Charles C. Gardiner, Samuel O. Abel, Thomas Bird.

Dated this 26th day of October 1868.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Gilder Road, to close Partnership account.—On Thursday the 5th Day of November 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Heeralall and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises the Partnership Property at Gilder Road, all that pieces or parcel of Pension Tax Land or Ground, with a nice large airy Bungalow, suitable for a large Family (Vehar Water laid on the premises) with the Stabling, Cookroom, Godown, Out-houses, and two range of Buildings built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Gilder Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and containing by admeasurement 5,170 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Falkland Road, on or towards the west by Gilder Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cursetjee Hormusjee Dhunapatell, on or towards the south by the property of Canjee Heerjee and others.

Private offers for the same will be received by the undersigned at their Office, No 6, Rampart Row, Fort, where all particulars regarding the same may be learnt.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED OCT 26TH.

Bedford's Principles and Practice of Obstetrics (American)	Rs. 18 12
Wolfe on Cataract	2 0
Dr. Murchison on Diseases of the Liver.....	7 8
Oliver on Railway Curves.....	3 12
How we are governed.....	2 0
Charlotte's Inheritance; by Miss Braddon	4 8
Aytoun's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, Morocco Illustrated.....	25 0
Darwin on the variation of Animals and Plants.....	21 0
Darwin on the effects of Spec.es.....	11 4
Hoppus' Timber Measurer	2 12
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days	9 0
Warne's Ball Room Guide.....	0 8
Addenda to the Admiralty Regulations, 1868	1 8
Longfellow's Poems, Illustrated edition, Morocco	24 0
Thackeray's Henry Esmond, Illustrated edition	5 12
Cometh up as a Flower	4 8
Not Wisely but too Well	4 8
Latimer Clark on Electrical Measurement.....	4 8
Jackson's Military Surveying	10 0
Downing's Practical Hydraulics	6 0
De Foe's Moll Flanders and History of the Devil.....	2 12
——— Roxana, and Mother Ross	2 12
——— Memoirs of a Cavalier	2 12
——— Captain Singleton and Col. Jack	2 12
Rouse's Practical Man, 12th edition, 1868	6 12
Smollett's Humphrey Clinker	1 8
Roger's How to Speak Hindustani	1 0
The Waterdale Neighbours	1 8
Knight's English Cyclopædia, Arts and Sciences, 8 vols. Quarto	72 0
——— Biography, 6 vols.....	48 0
Forbes' Bagho Bahar, Persian character.....	9 0
——— Translation.....	6 0
——— Hindustani Dictionary.....	32 0
Webster's Dictionary. *Unabridged Half Russia*.....	31 8
Chitty on the Law of Contracts. New edition, 1868.	20 0
Smith's Classical Dictionary	12 8
Men of the Time.....	9 8
Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament, 112 plates in Gold and Colours.....	50 0
Chambers's Etymological English Dictionary.....	3 12
Reading without Tears. Part I.....	2 0
Bila's Yankee Drollerie	2 12
Fairbairn on the Application of Iron to Building purposes.....	12 0
——— Iron manufacture	6 12
Byron's Poems, cheap edition.....	0 12
Wilkie Collins' Dead Secret, No Name, Basil, Queen of Hearts, Hide and Seek.—Each	1 12
Brante's Jane Eyre, Shirley, Villette, Professor, &c. Each.....	1 12

Weale's Series—a supply of most of the numbers.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

TO THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, by the direction of the Chairman, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st day of October instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year commencing on the 1st of January next.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st October 1868.

To F. S. LEATHES Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I give you Notice that it is my intention at the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, summoned to meet on Saturday the 31st instant, to call the attention of the Bench to the information received and communicated to the Municipal Commissioner by me and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, regarding the misappropriation of a large sum of money, belonging to the Municipality, collected on account of Wheel Tax, Tent Department, in the years 1867 and 1868, and that I propose to move the following resolutions:—

1. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Bench of Justices the reports made by him to the Finance Committee regarding the misappropriation of a large sum of money, together with the report thereon of the Controller Municipal Accounts, and the statements and examinations of the General Inspector Yeshvantrao Balvant, Manockjee Jamasjee, Head Clerk of Wheel Tax, Tent Collection Department, and Temooljee the Shroff, taken and recorded by the Municipal Commissioner, and the account books relating to the said department.

2. That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Yeshvantrao Bulvant, General Inspector, and Temooljee the Shroff, in connection with the monies received on account of Municipal taxes, and the existence of books, reported to have been kept by the latter, which are not forthcoming; and to report the result to the Bench; and also to report whether any and what proceedings it is advisable to institute against any and what persons for official misconduct in the said matter.

3. That all books and statements of accounts of the Municipality and all proceedings of the Committees appointed by the Bench shall be open at all reasonable hours for the inspection of any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 24th October 1868.

To F. S. LEATHES, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I beg leave to give notice that, at the Special General meeting of the Justices advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st instant, I purpose to move the following resolution before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869 in detail, namely,—

"That in the opinion of the Bench, after the License Tax has been abolished, and when Government contributes its fair share of the expenses of the Municipality, the existing sources of Municipal Revenue ought to suffice for all needful Municipal expenditure, and no new taxation is desired or required."

Should the Chairman consider it irregular to move this as a substantive resolution in that way, I then and hereby give notice, that as soon as it is proposed to sanction any particular item of expenditure for 1869, I shall move by way of amendment as above.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN CONNON,
Bombay, 26th October 1868. Justice of the Peace.

To F. S. LEATHES, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I beg leave to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st October, I propose to move the following resolutions before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869, namely,—

1. That in the present state of the Municipal Finances it is not expedient to reduce the percentage of the House-tax.

2. That it is not expedient to levy any tax on the necessaries of life in the shape of Town Dues, or on the movement of Trade in the form of Transit Duties.

3. That any sum which may be required to balance income and expenditure, and provide a surplus, will be most fairly met by the levy of a modified License-tax, by an addition to the wheel-tax on labour carts and by an increase in the Police rate sufficient to cover the expenditure under that head.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. CURREY,
Justice of the Peace.

To F. S. LEATHES, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I beg leave to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st October, I propose to move the following resolution before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869,—

"That the Legislative Council be respectfully memorialized by the Bench to suspend further proceedings on the Bombay Town Dues Bill."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE,
Bombay, 26th October 1868. Justice of the Peace.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

DAILY COTTON MARKET EPORRT.

BOMBAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee New	225 to 228
Akola New	225 to 228
Broach	220 to 225
Dholleras.....	230 to 232
Bhowmaggur.....	230 to 232
Veeraval	205 to 215
Vingorla	232 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	234 to 235
Khandeish	215 to 218
Barsee.....	215 to 218

Ready sale 250 Candies. Market dull.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 26th October 1868.

The market for Government Securities continues quiet, and only some small purchases for investment orders executed at quotations.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were bought at Rs. 7-0 premium.

One small lot of National Bank shares sold at Rs. 130, and two or three large batches realised Rs. 131, exclusive of dividend.

2 shares in the Bengal Coal Co. changed hands at Rs. 1,280 each.

A sale of Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 26.

A transaction in Goosery Mills Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 205 per share.

Eastern Steam Tug Co.'s shares sold yesterday and to-day at Rs. 150 cash.

Gourepore Co.'s shares were enquired after, and a sale reported at Rs. 1,300.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares continue in good demand, and bought at Rs. 57, with upward tendency.

A large batch of Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 100 paid-up.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Macgowan, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Surat.
Mignon, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Southey, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Squire, Surgeon Major, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Daugerfield, Major, Royal Artillery, sick leave, from England.
Eliot, Lieutenant, Bengal General List, on sick leave, from England.
Fenton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on sick furlough, from England.
Field, Colonel, 10th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from England.
Hay, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Sampson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from England.
Bardin, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Cameron, Assistant Surgeon, to join, from England.
Rushe, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from England.
Pelly, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind Division, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Fitzroy, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.
Clarke, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.
Roche, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Barnard, Barrack Master, on duty, from Callian.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Macgowan, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Surat.
Mant, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Surat.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Hydrabad, Scind.
Elliot, Lieutenant, Bengal General List, on duty, to Allahabad.
Daugerfield, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Nagpore.
Joynt, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Ratnagherry.
Sampson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Hazara Frontier.
Fitzroy, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Madras.
Squire, Surgeon Major, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Allahabad.
Beville, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—25TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 15s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessels: Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do	Rs. 8 to 10	per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 26	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Oct. 23.
	Sattara (s)	Beyts	Calcutta, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Oct. 26	Euphrates (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Garnet, to New York.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 20 Va'etta ..... Donkin ..... Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20 Redbreast ..... ——— ..... Coconada.
Ripsima Anna Maria... .... Rangoon

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on Oct. 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up.....	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance.....	„	25,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	„	2,30,03,651
Deposits at Branches	„	11,49,618
Bank Post Bills outstanding.....	„	31,095
Reserve	„	3,616
	Rs.	3,16,87,980

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	22,81,197
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals.....	„	2,32,143
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities ...	„	40,57,497
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.....	„	24,06,491
Dead Stock	„	4,64,491
Stamps	„	4,960
Balances with Agents & Correspondents...	„	19,36,427
Overdrafts	„	314
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„	1,81,93,023
Do. do. at Branches	„	18,22,437
	Rs.	3,16,87,980

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., lon. 4h. 51m. 16s E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on October 24.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.....	·887 inches.
Temperature of the Air.....	80·7 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6 „
Dew Point	73·6 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·793 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·8 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A. M.) on following day.....	87·1 „
Minimum do. do.....	76·3 „
Gen. Direction of Wind.	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement in 24 hours	225 miles.
Fall of rain during the week.	None.
Registered between 1 Jan. and 18 Oct...	63·75 inches.
Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 25th Oct.....	63·75] „

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.

October	30	November	27
November	13	December	11
„		„	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. There are Post Offices at Guadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1868.

THE Bench of Justices will meet on Saturday to decide, in a great measure, the future of municipal finance, and it is highly desirable that the whole subject should be put to the test of an ample and searching discussion. We are especially anxious that the two main points at issue should be kept distinct, and that the debate and decision should be clear and practical. The two points demanding, and certain to elicit antagonistic views and votes, are, first and foremost and most vital, the system of taxation, and next the general question of expenditure. On reflection it will be obvious to all that there is no necessary connexion between alleged wasteful expenditure and the method employed to raise a fund sufficient to meet the legitimate charges of municipal government. For wasteful expenditure might co-exist with the least objectionable system of taxation, and it would be quite possible to adopt and enforce a vicious method of raising taxes, and yet spend the money accruing therefrom in the most judicious and economical manner. If that be true, and to our minds it appears self-evident, then it would be a mistaken and injurious course of action to confound the two, or by indulging in an assault upon the outgoings to overlay or divert attention from the vital question of taxation itself. It would be possible for those who support and those who resist proposed impolitic taxation to join in overhauling an outlay which so many think is beyond the necessities of the case, but it would be a patent blunder to confound the two issues in a vague and fruitless discussion.

The question of taxation comes first in order, because injurious proposals have been made both before the Bench and in the Legislative Council. The initiative thus taken renders it imperative to decide at once a point which the past and prospective proceedings of certain parties have rendered exigent. Now we are glad to inform our readers that a distinct issue will be joined before the Bench of Justices on the new taxation required, assuming that the expenditure is economical, to fill up a deficit, artificially created for the express purpose of imposing on the Justices and the Council the adoption of a retrograde fiscal system. If the subject is fairly dealt with there will be no escaping a decision, and the Justices must say whether they will sustain the forward position assumed in 1865 or fall back upon the worn out devices of mediæval guilds. In order to test the question fairly Mr. Charles Currey will move a series of resolutions. The first declares it inexpedient to reduce the percentage of the House-tax. This step has become necessary by the bold demand for its reduction—a demand made in the face of two facts—a deficit and a loan, for which the House-rate is to be pledged as security. It would be foolish to suppose that rents would be lowered because 2 per cent. was taken off the pledged rate; since the avowed object of reducing it is to provide a large dividend upon the extravagant sums invested in house property during the share and cotton mania. We hold that in the teeth of a deficit and of the loan to be levied on the security of the rates, independently of other considerations, the thing ought not to be done. The second resolution condemns octroi duties on necessaries of life, and transit duties interfering with the movement of trade. If the first were imposed a labourer could only be provident at the expense of his health, he would be deprived of the encouragement to exertion derived from the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil, and the state, which justly boasts of care of the poor, would be open to the keen reproach of permitting the most helpless of its subjects to be driven back upon a poverty from which they have barely emerged. We need say nothing about proposed transit duties, which, if not rejected by the Legislative Council, would be disallowed, and wisely and rightfully disallowed by the Governor. The third resolution will show that there is not the least disposition to starve the Municipality, for it points out how any deficit that may be proved to exist can be most fairly satisfied. The measures suggested to the consideration of the Bench are a modified License-tax, framed on the basis of the imperial schedule, a sufficient augmentation of the Wheel-tax on labour carts, and if it is really required, a slight increase in the Police rate. These proposals will fill the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, and enable him to continue his useful career as an energetic public benefactor; and we do not see any reason why he should not adopt measures which will answer the purpose it is his duty and his pleasure to pursue, the promotion of the common comfort and common prosperity.

Another resolution will be moved by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee; respectfully soliciting the Legislative Council to suspend proceedings on the Town Dues Bill. The request is perfectly reasonable, because the whole question of our municipal fiscal system is in the crucible, and because there would be some discourtesy towards the Bench in allowing a bill so forcibly challenged to go on at present.

Mr. Nowronjee Furdonjee has given notice of resolutions connected with alleged irregularities in a receipt department, which will probably cause a sharp discussion; but into a retrospective question, having little or no bearing upon the urgent matters of the day, we decline to enter. This vexed question ought also to be kept distinct from the present attempt to promote bad taxation, and the large subject of expenditure.

We have every hope that the Justices will enter on their labours in a spirit of calm deliberation; and that if the debate be managed with the tact and steadiness becoming men of business, they may be able to set the finances of the Municipality upon a solid, just, and prosperous footing.

THE dying advice of a Scotch landlord to his son, "Aye be sticking in a tree, Jock: it will be growing while you are sleeping," is worthy of the attention of Governments as well as of heirs to great landed properties. The sentiment has during the last century been so thoroughly acted upon by the Dukes of Athole and Buccleuch and other Scotch nobles as to have enormously increased the value of estates in North Britain, where the dark branches of the large pine now cover miles upon miles of hills that used to be as bleak and barren as the stony ridges of the Deccan. In England, we believe, less care has been spent upon forest cultivation: although in a recent speech in Buckinghamshire, Mr. Disraeli revealed to the ignorant world outside how the indigenous beech-woods of that obscure county supply the material of a large home and foreign trade in articles of household furniture. Every Englishman is proudly aware how the "native oak," as Thomson calls it, has for centuries been the substance of which our wooden walls were built, and did our limits allow us, we could instance many other cases showing the numerous economical advantages the country derives from its woods and forests. On the Continent, in France, and especially Germany, the scarcity of coal makes the cultivation of wood as important to the general welfare as it is in India: and hence it becomes the object of a great State Department with carefully trained subordinate officers. No one can have travelled much in Rhenish Prussia or on the banks of the Upper Danube without marvelling at the patient skill by which the vast areas of forest are not only tended and pruned but increased in extent every year. In all Western Europe trees seem to be regarded with the same affection as among the Hindus, with whom the planting of a tree is one of the three meritorious duties of life. A more natural as well as artistic taste is exhibited on the Continent in the decoration of towns: from Paris to Vienna, the bourgeoisie seems to delight in the green shade and to spend its happiest hours under the long avenues which skirt most of the streets. There in the cool evenings the whole town promenade: the tired tradespeople with their families cluster round the seats; talking age and whispering lovers avail themselves of the facilities for conversation afforded by their paternal governments or still more paternal municipalities, and very unlike our own countrymen, from whom no unprotected statue or tree is safe, they all enjoy the pleasure and tranquillity harmlessly, without cutting the bark of the trees or defacing the benches with absurd pictures or remarks.

In this trait, they greatly resemble the Hindus; and if we think how readily trees take root in this country, and how the hot climate makes them the most delightful, and often the only shade for the weary traveller, we cannot be surprised at the taste of their former rulers, who surrounded all their palaces and tanks with gardens of mango and tamarind, and connected one great capital with another by double rows of babul and banian which often intertwined, in all the beauty of flower and leaf. Such an one, noticed in Pollock's Course of Time as "the long avenue of trees which stretched from Agra to

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND OCTOBER.

WITH the fall of Queen Isabella the Bourbon race loses the last remnant of the splendid sovereignty it once held over the fairest kingdoms of Europe, and is now at last, we may fairly hope, enrolled for ever in the list of discrowned royal families. The triumph of the revolution has been speedy and complete; the ex-Queen has not apparently a loyal subject left in the country where she reigned for 35 years; and if some charitable critics talk pityingly of her as a misguided woman, the errors of whose life have been caused rather by the crimes of others—of Queen Christina and Louis Philippe, in particular—than by the natural depravity of her own disposition, still all without exception are compelled to admit that, even if in the first instance she was more sinned against than sinning, her case is now quite hopeless. The national assembly which the chiefs of the revolution have determined to convoke will not even be asked, it seems, to consider the pretensions of any member of the royal family to succeed to the crown; and Prim himself is said to favour the project, which is undoubtedly the most consonant with the spirit of the age, and the most likely to be advantageous to Spain, of uniting Spain and Portugal in one great Iberian State under the sovereignty of the King of Portugal. France, no doubt, though preaching at present with much earnestness the doctrine of non-intervention, would not view with indifference the creation of another new and powerful state on her frontier; but French jealousy is the best cement that can be used by bold politicians in neighbouring countries for binding together a number of loose provinces into one compact empire; and, if M. Thiers would but make a few orations next spring, denouncing the idea of national union beyond the Pyrenees as inconsistent with the policy of French supremacy on the Continent, Prim would find the task of consolidating the Iberian state greatly facilitated. It has been proved this year that, in spite of such inflammatory appeals to their vain-glorious passions, the French people can be withheld from plunging into rash and unjust wars. The lesson of the Mexican expedition has not yet been forgotten; and, now that Germans, Italians, and Spaniards are all engaged in the common work of perfecting their nationality, and can understand and sympathise with one another, Napoleon will hardly venture to provoke Spanish hostility by such threats and intrigues as have made the name of France hated more than it is feared in Prussia and Italy. After all, the modern idea, that Europe should be formed into a Federation of powerful states, each strong in its own nationality, content with its own limits, and respecting and respected by all its neighbours, is really as French (to say nothing of considerations of justice, fair dealing, and civilisation) as the older idea, with which the mind of M. Thiers is possessed, that France is the only nation on the Continent which has the right to be great, strong, and free; and it is still possible to hope that the French Emperor will have the courage to accept the situation and teach his subjects to look with complacency on the spectacle of a regenerated Europe. There can be no true "balance of power" restored in Europe till each nation has the control of its own destinies; and it would be far more honourable for France to be the centre of such a system than to waste her blood and treasure in regaining a supremacy which neither Louis XIV. nor Napoleon was strong enough to maintain.

The want of sympathy which has always been apparent between the practical politicians and the revolutionary philosophers in the Liberal camp has now taken the form of an open breach of friendship. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who has to religion is an atheist and as to politics a democrat, is a candidate for the representation of Northampton, where the old members, Lord Henley and Mr. Gilpin, both ranking as Liberals, seek re-election. A puzzled Liberal elector, not knowing for which two of the three candidates he ought to vote, wrote to ask Mr. Bright for counsel in this emergency, and the member for Birmingham assured him in reply that he thought the people of Northampton had no reason to find fault with their old members. Mr. Bradlaugh naturally took offence at this declaration, and wrote a reproachful letter to Mr. Bright, asserting the superiority of his own pronounced Liberalism to the weak Whiggism of Lord Henley. But he did not take much by this motion. Mr. Bright, in his reply, explicitly avowed his belief that old and tried servants of a constituency should not be lightly thrust aside in favour of any extreme politician who comes forward to outbid them. "To do so," he said, "would be to put *up* the representation to auction;" and he added that, as, "if all the men like Lord Henley had resisted Liberal measures and the extension of the franchise, we might have had a hard battle to fight for years to come, therefore the confidence of Liberal politicians need not be rudely withdrawn from those who have dealt justly with the unenfranchised classes." What Mr. Bradlaugh thought of this letter is of no consequence; the point of public interest in the controversy is the significance of Mr. Bright's declaration that he has no sympathy with the men who wish to persuade the people that there are no true Liberals except those who are always in extremes. Mr. Mill, who is more of a thinker than a statesman, had previously sanctioned the candidature of Mr. Bradlaugh, and sent him a 10*l.* note to help him in his canvas; and the incident has served to bring out the hitherto latent antagonism between the member for Birmingham and the member for Westminster as leaders of the Liberal party. Mr. Bright's letter is quoted sneeringly in some of the newspapers as a proof that the fierce popular orator has been sobered by the near prospect of office; but it is only by persons who have taken a very superficial view of Mr. Bright's career that he can ever have been set down as a champion of the party of revolution. Even in advocating reform, the honourable gentleman always prided himself on taking his stand on "the ancient laws of the Constitution;" and if you find that, in spite of that reverence for the past which has inspired so many beautiful passages in his speeches, he still has but a poor opinion of the present worth of the House of Lords and other institutions that have outgrown their uses, yet on the other hand he has never given utterance to a word of sympathy with the levellers who are impatient to make a clean sweep of everything that is old, and to build up a new constitution in England from the foundations. Indeed, he instinctively dislikes ideologues and propounders of new-fangled doctrines. He has more than once spoken of philosophic critics as "conceited," crotchetty persons; and you will remember how indignant he used to be with the advocates of what he called "fancy franchises," or of that minority clause which introduces a new principle into our system of representation. But nothing could show more forcibly how widely he is separated from Mr. Mill, than the views they take of the land question. Mr. Mill is a fanatic in his love of small farms and peasant proprietors—though the working men, at their congress in Brussels the other day, emphatically condemned the economic results of that system of *petite culture* which seems to the philosopher to be all that an agricultural population can desire—and he regards a great landed proprietor as a creature that has not a good point about it, and that ought to be destroyed as speedily as possible. But Mr. Bright, though he thinks it is a pity there are no small farms in this country by means of which the labourer who has been industrious and saved a little money could raise himself a few steps on the social ladder instead of remaining in a state of dependence on some one else all his days, yet declares that he is "not against great estates, or great farms," and he even admits that "it is a natural, and advantageous, and healthy thing that the men who have an estate should have an ambition to have a larger estate." All he objects to is that the law of entail should allow a man to tie up his landed estates for a period beyond the life of any person living when the will is made, and also that the landed property of persons who die intestate should be given to the eldest son instead of being divided among the children as if it were personal property. Give him reforms which would allow real property to be transferred almost as readily as personal property, and he does not ask, or desire, any compulsory division of the great estates of the country into small estates. In fact, he is a Liberal who wishes to destroy the exclusive privileges of a class, when once they have become irksome, but he is not an enthusiast who is prepared to sacrifice all that is good in the social edifice our forefathers have built up for the sake of some fanciful theory of what ought to be. This is the true type of an English Liberal, and it is a satisfactory sign of the strength and wholesome condition of the great Liberal party that, at such a critical time as this, Mr. Bright has the self-restraint to urge the wisdom of moderate counsels, to repudiate the alliance of men like Mr. Bradlaugh.

Muscular Christians all over the world will learn with dismay that Mr. Thomas Hughes has run away from Lambeth. It might have been expected that a man of Mr. Hughes' reputation for pluck and public spirit would nail his colours to the mast and fight for the principle he had once proclaimed, even against hopeless odds; but, after putting out an address, in which he manfully declared that he would fight Lambeth as the apostle of a new and pure political creed, refusing to win his election by bribery and corruption, direct or indirect, and trusting to his own virtues and the integrity of the electors for his seat, suddenly the appointment of Sir Henry Rawlinson as a member of the Council of India leaves a vacancy at Frome, and Mr. Hughes quietly suggests to his Lambeth committee that he should be much obliged to them if they would let him leave the metropolitan borough and go down to Frome as the new Liberal candidate in Sir Henry's place. The committee, with much palaver about the regret they felt that Lambeth is not to be made the scene of the interesting experiment on the disinterestedness of large constituencies which Mr. Hughes had announced his intention of making, evidently feel relieved at a suggestion which gets them out of an awkward difficulty, and briskly wish Mr. Hughes "God-speed" in his contest with the Tory candidate at Frome. It would be a pity if Mr. Hughes were not to get a seat in the new House of Commons; and, if his chances are better at Frome than at Lambeth, he is a wise man to leave his old constituency; but it is hardly fair to Lambeth, or consistent with what one would have fancied to be Mr. Hughes' own conception of the duty of a candidate who had made such extraordinary professions of public virtue, that he should run away to a small borough without even giving his old constituents a chance of vindicating their character as upright and independent voters.

J. M. M.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th October.—The following letter from the Governor of Jellalabad was read to the Ameer to-day:—"Sirdar Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, son of Sirdar Nasroolah Khan, late Governor of Jellalabad, has fled to Peshawur. Nasroolah himself is at Chel Gurby. I have, however, made it known to him that he should also leave that place and seek refuge in some foreign territory. If he does not comply with my request I will send my men to effect his capture." It was reported last week that Ameer Shere Ali Khan was to proceed to Jellalabad to have an interview with "some high functionary" of the British Government. The report still gains circulation at Cabul, with farther assertions that the allowance to the Cabul Government, of which the late Ameer, Dost Mahomed Khan, was the recipient, will now be renewed to the present Ameer by the British Government, and that friendship will be established between the two Governments on precisely the same footing as it existed in the times of the Ameer's father. Sirdars Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Wully Mahomed Khan, Nazur Mahomed Khan, and Naib Aga Jan submitted to the Ameer to-day that as an unusual number of troops had been stationed at Cabul, and its immediate neighbourhood, since the arrival of the Ameer, the rate of provisions had risen enormously, and that therefore the poor residents suffered extremely. It was therefore suggested that the troops might be removed to outstations—such number of them only to be kept at Cabul as was desirable. The Ameer hereupon ordered the Duffries to make all possible haste in the compilation of military accounts, that the troops might be sent away after receiving their pay arrears.

7th October.—The following letter from Turkistan was received this day by Habeeboola Khan, son of Khan Shereen Dill Khan:—"The ruler of Turkistan has not up to the present time got rid of the difficulties which faced him when he first occupied the province. Seemingly he is on terms of peace with the Meer of Maimanah, but the latter only looks with anxiety for an opportunity to throw off his yoke. At present Abdool Rahman Khan is on terms of enmity with the Meers of Shibrghan and Anjoonee, who both raise the hill tribes of Turkistan against the authority of the Sirdar and create troubles for him to such a degree that it is now most difficult for him to abate them." News was also received by the Ameer from Jellalabad this day to the effect that Meer Ahmud Khan Meer Akhor had at last effected the capture of Sirdar Nasroolah Khan. The Sirdar on hearing that measures were being adopted to make him a prisoner fled from Chal Gurby to Kohistan, but was seized at Balla Bagh by Ahmud Khan's sowars, who were despatched for the purpose from Jellalabad. Nasroolah Khan is now on his way to Cabul in chains and under a guard of mounted soldiers from Jellalabad. His friends and companions in his late difficulties, Sultan Khan and Nowroz Khan, sons of Saadut Khan Mohmund, however, escaped, and as they exercise great influence over the Mohmund tribe, Ahmud Khan is now in their pursuit and will despatch them to Cabul as prisoners if he gets hold of them. In the durbar to-day Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, Khoda ee Nazur Khan, and the son of Urzbegi brought to the notice of the Ameer the prominent services rendered to his force by the Khans of Korum and Zoolmut during the latter days of the ex-Ameer's rule,—they it will be remembered having been the first to raise disturbances in those districts against the authority of the ex-Ameer's son. The Ameer hereupon ordered the Moustoufee, Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan, to write purwannas to the Khans alluded to, desiring them to come to Cabul, where it was promised khilluts would be awarded to them in the durbar in recognition of their services. It was in the meantime reported to the Ameer that General Saidul Khan, Mirza Peer Mahomed Koord, and his two sons, Mahomed Bux Khan and Mahomed Ishak Khan, who had fled with the ex-Ameer to Turkistan from Ghiznee, were now at Kohi Soofaid, as from some cause or other they could not go along with their master. The Ameer ordered Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan to despatch his sowars to Kohi Soofaid to effect the capture of the Sirdars reported to be stationed at that place.

8th October.—In a council of the Sirdars held to-day to nominate Sirdars to several posts vacant, and which was presided over by the Ameer, it was decided that Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, who has been officiating as Governor of Cabul, should be confirmed in his post, and that he should be further empowered to hold kutcheries to hear and decide cases of every nature which may be filed in his court—the chief Kazee to be consulted in the case of all punishments inflicted, in strict adherence to the mandates of the Koran. Mandoo Chandall was appointed Kootwall of Cabul, and directed to act under directions of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan. A purwanna was in the meanwhile written to Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan Kandaharee, confirming him in his appointment as Governor of Kandahar, Ferah, and Gurrishk. The Moosahib of the youthful son of Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan is to act as the Naib of Meer Afzul Khan Kandaharee till further orders. The post of the Governorship of Jellalabad was lately conferred on Ahmud Khan Meer Akhor. The Ameer has this day pleased to nominate his favourite servant, ex-Moosahib Khoda Nazur Khan Warduk, native of Ghiznee, to that post, while Meer Ahmud Khan was ordered to act as his Naib. It will be remembered that the sons of Khoda Nazur Khan Warduk were massacred in cold blood in the jail by the ex-Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, when that tyrant put to sword a number of other prisoners then in confinement. Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan was made the commander-in-chief of all the armies of the Ameer; while at Cabul General Faramooz Khan Kaffiree was to act under him. Herat is already governed by Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, the Ameer's son, and no new arrangement was needed for that province. No Governors have yet been appointed for Ghiznee, Korum, Khelat, and Moker. The affairs are for the present conducted by the Khans and Sirdars of those districts, who submit their reports to the Ameer Sahib. However, the nominations will soon be made.

9th October.—The two persons whom rumour pointed out as being the vakeels or envoys of the Courts of Persia and Russia departed from Cabul to-day. They have now been ascertained to be the vakeels of the Meer of Maimanah, who had secretly despatched them to Cabul with certain messages unrevealed. So the Ameer has brought with him no Persian or Russian agent to Cabul, although it is stated by the Peshkhizmuts of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan that there is one agent of the Shah of Persia in the Herat Court, who attends the Governor's durbar regularly every day. The Ameer keeps up a correspondence with the Shah of Persia through His Majesty's envoy at Herat. All moorasillahs intended for the Shah are first forwarded from Cabul to the Herat Governor, who delivers them to the vakeels to send the same to their destination. The vakeels of the Maimanah Meer have been endowed with rich khilluts and with presents in shawls and other articles for their master. To-day a moorasillah was ordered to be written to Shaik Ali of Hazara, ordering him to conduct them to their homes by the Hazara route and to look after their safety and comfort on the journey. Ameer Shere Ali Khan has besides commenced a correspondence with the Chiefs of Tashkurghan and Akhcha, and is forming plans to raise them against Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. This morning, while the Ameer was inspecting his troops in company with Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, General Faramooz Khan, and others, a kossid arrived from Ghiznee and delivered to him a letter, which stated the following:—"Beebee Murwareed, with the rest of Azim Khan's family, has reached Ghiznie on her way to Kandahar. On her arrival here she fell sick suddenly and has become so dangerously ill that it is now feared she will lose her life." The Ameer on receiving this letter hastened to the Balla Hissar fort, and after consulting the mother of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ali Khan (the Ameer's brave son who fell in battle with his uncle, Mahomed Azeem Khan, in 1865,) ordered that the Beebee, with the rest of the kaffilah, should remain at Ghiznee till she has perfectly recovered. Rumours were also current at Cabul today to the effect that Beebee Murwareed had died at Ghiznee, but no such news has been received by the Ameer up to the present moment.

10th October.—About a dozen Khans and others who had fled with the ex-Ameer and had hidden themselves in Kohistan were to-day brought to Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, the Cabul Governor, by the agents of the Kohistan Chiefs. The Sirdar having entered the names in the list of *Nimak Harams* (or disloyalists) sent them to jail. Their beards were shaved and they were sent to the jail after a public show of them was made in the bazaars. General Faramooz Khan, commanding the Cabul garrison, submitted to the Ameer that the troops under his command had been a long time without pay, some having received nothing from three to six months. The Ameer told him that such of his men who were six months in arrears should be paid up within a month, the rest within two months. To-day three months' furlough was granted by the Ameer to those of his troops who had come from Kandahar and Herat under Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. These troops numbered between four thousand and five thousand men, and their services are very much appreciated by the Ameer, as they have performed important duties under his own son on different late occasions. All these men are only three months in arrears now, and return home with their pockets full. At a meeting of the council to-day, presided over by the Ameer, and at which Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Wully Mahomed Khan, the Moustoufee Nazur, Mahomed Khan, Shere Ali Khan Kandaharee, Mahomed Aslum Khan, Ismail Khan, and Naib Aga Jan were present, it was proposed by the Ameer to raise a strong fort at Bamian to answer the purpose of a military cantonment at that important station, which divides Afghanistan from Turkistan. The whole of the Sirdars expressed their concurrence in the scheme. Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan, however, although he joined the rest in speaking of the advisability of the measure, regretted that the state of the finances would hardly permit of it for the present. It was decided therefore that the scheme should be carried out when the state of the finances should permit of it, which it was presumed would be in six months more. A fort at Bamian shall, however, be raised by all means in due time, as the Ameer is much in favour of the scheme.

11th October.—The following *urzee* was received this day from Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, who is at Bamian:—"Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, with a body of his troops, had come to Kara Kotull, preparatory to march for Bamian, to which place he had already despatched his General, Naseer Khan, with some troops. It is not known whether the Sirdar had moved to oppose us or to see the state of his frontier. However, on his arrival at Kara Kotull, reports reached him to the effect that the Kohistanees had raised a strong revolt against him, and were managing to blockade the Kotull Pass in order to expel the Sirdar altogether from his dominions. Abdool Rahman Khan then retreated in great haste for Balkh, leaving General Naseer Khan in the command of the forces appointed to guard the frontier." The Ameer ordered the letter to be sent to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan for his perusal and information. The rumour of the death of Beebee Murwareed was contradicted this day. She is at Ghiznee dangerously ill.

12th October.—Sepoys do at Cabul whatever they like now. The Ameer Shere Ali Khan on his recent arrival at Cabul brought with him a number (5,000) of Almanee soldiers from Herat. These commit great depredations in the city on shopkeepers and others. Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan is, however, very partial to these and other soldiers, and, according to what a Cabulee said the other day, "looks upon each of his soldiers as his son." For this reason no complaint is heard against the soldiers generally. The Almanees have become so bold that they steal little boys from the lanes and bazaars of the city, and sell them to the hillmen as slaves. This is the most baneful crime at Cabul for the present. Kutcheries are separately held these days by Sirdars Mahomed Aslum Khan, Mahomed Ismail Khan, and Mahomed Yakoob Khan. These three persons do at Cabul whatever they choose. Even the Ameer cannot cancel their orders and decisions. With the exception, however, of the mischiefs committed by military men and the tortures inflicted by the Ameer's own orders on those who are found to have been partizans of the ex-Ameer, all is well at Cabul. Little is heard from Bokhara. It was this day reported that the Shah of Bokhara had assisted the Russians in their march towards Budakhshan. Last week it was reported that some Russian officials had arrived at Budakhshan to make a survey of that province. This report has been confirmed by Bokhara letters. From Budakhshan these Russian officials are expected to go to Swat and Kashmere with the same views.

OUR AFGHAN POLICY.

WE wish it were true that the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief are about to hold a conference with the Ameer Shere Ali Khan at Peshawur. That would mean the adoption of a policy of subsidies in addition to one of diplomatic neutralization. The Ameer is doubtless anxious enough to obtain material as well as moral support from us, and if this opportunity is thrown away we shall deserve to have another. It is true that Sir John Lawrence protested against the treaty and subsidy of 10,000*l.* a month which he arranged with Dost Mahommed at Peshawur by Lord Dalhousie's orders, and that he deprecated the despatch of the Lumsden Mission to Candahar. But His Excellency will now be the first to admit that events have completely justified Lord Dalhousie's foresight, as we are sure would be the case now, if Sir John Lawrence will follow in the great Proconsul's footsteps. Our frontier war, owing to the large force and long delayed preparations, has been something of a fiasco—a little too "civil" to prevent a repetition of these chronic raids.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 22.

THE BHOOTAN SUBSIDY.

WE learn from the *Darjeeling Advertiser* that the Bhootanese authorities have resolved to waive some of their dignity rather than lose their money. The stipulated "benevolence" of Rs. 50,000, which should have been given them at Buxa in the beginning of the year, was withheld, in consequence of their impertinence in sending agents of inferior rank to receive it. They were told that in punishment of their disrespect they must send an envoy of the rank of Jungpen all the way to Darjeeling if they cared to receive the bounty. This they have now done. Jungpen Lepchap, on the part of the Deb Raja, Jumaeh Wanchoo, a Lama, on the part of the Dhurm Rajah, and Neebo Kottah, the Agent of the Paro Penlow, appeared before Colonel Haughton, the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, at the Darjeeling Circuit house, on the 15th instant, when Rs. 45,000 was duly paid to them, Rs. 5,000 having apparently been deducted as a fine for their insolence. The next "benevolence" of Rs. 50,000 is due at Buxa in the course of January next.—*Pioneer, Oct.* 23.

MILITARY LABOUR IN INDIA.

THE *Broad Arrow* says—"We learn from India, through a private channel, that the system introduced by Lord Strathnairn of employing the troops in India in the formation of roads is likely to be carried out, not only in a more extensive degree, but also upon an improved principle. In future, it is probable that the services of the troops with the pickaxe and shovel will be compulsory during peace, the men being paid, as heretofore, for their work. In that case the effect, doubtless, would be not only that the men will be kept in better health by being set to work in the hills, instead of remaining in the plains, but they would also be drilled into the use of the pick and the shovel to an extent which would make them infinitely more useful for the duties which would most likely in the future form a considerable portion of the employment of an infantry force in the field, namely, for throwing up extemporized intrenchments in the manner which has been put in practice in the camps of Chalons and Coblenz. Sir William Mansfield will deserve the greatest credit for the statesmanlike manner in which, we are informed, he has been endeavouring for some time past to carry out this change. It appears to us likely to effect four objects:—1st, an improvement in the health of the troops; 2nd, the formation of good roads; 3rd, the pecuniary benefit of the soldier; and 4th, his vast improvement as a combatant, from his being initated into the use of the pickaxe and shovel."

THE "PEACE" ON THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

RETURN OF THE FORCE.

THE following telegram from Oghee appears in "Indian Public Opinion":—

The whole of General Wilde's Force is now marching into Oghee. All well.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Camp will be here on the 24th instant.

The Frontier correspondent of the "Pioneer" sends the following:—

Bivouac, Tikree Valley, 16th October.—In my last letter I mentioned that the troops were busy hutting themselves, and hostilities probably at an end; and I was not far out. On the evening of the 10th, the curtain fell on the last scene of the drama. There was no blue-fire, but a salvo of artillery instead, and "God Save the Queen" by the united bands of the two Brigades. I didn't hear much cheering. There was a faint round of applause when it was given out that there would be no "standing to arms" at daylight the next morning, and then the audience went to bed quietly. Early the next morning the 5th Goorkhas marched down the hill, their band playing something very like the tune of "Croppies lie down," in allusion, no doubt, to our Pathan friends, who must have been "lying" pretty close, for there wasn't a head visible anywhere round. I hear that, just as the regiment was moving off, some of the enemy on an adjacent peak commenced to shout, tom-tom, wave flags, &c.; but, being informed by the Commissioner that the gallant little Goorkhas were "getting angry," and that if they didn't "shut up" they would be instantly attacked, they ceased their discordant noises and were no more seen. During the day, however, by way of celebrating the peace, they cut down an unfortunate *dhobee*, while washing his master's clothes (I saw him brought in with a tulwar cut about two inches deep on his shoulder), and carried off three mules while at water. The next day (the 12th) the Machai Peak was evacuated, two companies of the 20th P. I. remaining on the highest part to cover the retirement. (I was very near writing the "retreat.") The huts were left standing by "special request." I have no doubt that, in future outbreaks, the enemy will find the huge logs of which they are composed very useful for the construction of "sunghas." Both Brigades were bivouacked at Munnaki Dama by 3 P.M., the 2nd Goorkhas bringing up the rear of all. During the march small parties of the enemy kept on the look-out for stragglers, and managed to cut up a native baker belonging to the "Royals," and a camp-follower of the 3rd Seikhs. The baker had fourteen wounds. I am glad to say that a havildar's party of the 2nd Goorkhas got a chance at one of these marauding bands, killing one and wounding two and bringing the head of the former in triumph into camp! Well done the Goorkhas!

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

WE understand that His Excellency Sir John Lawrence is engaged in the preparation of an elaborate minute on the policy and the principal acts of his administration during his five years tenure of office. The document, which will not be published till His Excellency has resigned his office, promises to be one of great historical importance as well as of present political interest. It will be based, we believe, on narratives prepared by each of the Secretariat offices and departments As these narratives are in themselves likely to be of interest, we trust His Excellency will order their publication as an appendix to his own State paper.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 22.

ALLOWANCES TO REGIMENTAL PAYMASTERS.

IN publishing the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 291, dated 26th August 1868, authorizing the grant to Regiment Paymasters serving in India of the allowances of their relative rank and of the rates of pay allowed at home, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down a scale of pay and allowances which will be issued from the 1st October 1868:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have received and considered in Council your Military Despatch No. 122, dated 23rd March 1868, in which you state that you are in favour of granting to Regimental Paymasters the Indian allowances of their relative rank without, however, recognising any necessity for further modifications in accordance with every change in the British service.

2. Concurring in these views, Her Majesty's Government authorise the grant to these officers serving in India of the advantages in respect to pay conferred on them by the Royal Warrant of 3rd February 1866. The extra pay should be calculated in accordance with the decision in my Financial Despatch No. 427 of 9th December 1867.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

MONTHLY RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF PAYMASTERS OF BRITISH CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

	Pay.	Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse Allowance.	Total per mensem.
	Paymasters if holding the Rank of Captain when appointed.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
On appointment	182 10 0	293 10 0	476 4 0
After 5 years' service as Paymaster...	213 1 0	293 10 0	506 11 0
,, 10 ,, ,, ...	243 8 0	576 9 0	820 1 0
,, 15 ,, ,, ...	273 15 0	576 9 0	859 8 0
,, 20 ,, ,, ...	304 6 0	576 9 0	880 15 0
	Paymaster if not holding the Rank of Captain when appointed.		
On appointment	152 3 0	293 10 0	445 13 0
After 5 years' service as Paymaster...	182 10 0	293 10 0	476 4 0
,, 10 ,, ,, ...	213 1 0	576 9 0	789 10 0
,, 15 ,, ,, ...	243 8 0	576 9 0	820 1 0
,, 20 ,, ,, ...	273 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0

Note.—Horse Allowance at Rs. 99 per mensem will be passed in addition to the above rates of pay and allowances to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, when in receipts of either the lowest or second rate of pay and allowances; at Rs. 120 to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, and at Rs. 99 to Paymasters of Infantry Regiments, when in receipt of the third or higher rates of pay and allowances.

Paymasters will also be entitled to office allowance as at present, viz., Rs. 65-5-3 and Rs. 78-10-8 per mensem respectively with Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

Paymasters, if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed, will also be entitled to the higher rates of pay and allowances for length of service as given in the second division of the above Table under the following alternative conditions:—

(a).—After 5 years' service as Paymaster, or after 15 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay.

(b).—After ten years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 5 years as Paymaster in receipt of the pay, whether in or out of India.

(c).—After 15 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 15 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster.

(d).—After 20 years' service as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster, or after 30 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 20 years shall have been as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster.

—*Gazette of India.*

MAJOR ARBUTHNOT.—Since the announcement of the retirement of Mr. W. Morris, Colonel Cowell Stepney, of Llangenwith Park, Llanelly, has been the only candidate, but he has all along intimated his willingness to retire in favour of another Liberal candidate if chosen by the Liberal party, and it is now believed he will do so, since it is understood that Major Arbuthnot is willing to offer himself to the electors. The gallant major is a grandson of Lord Gough, nephew to Earl Granville, and brother-in-law to the Marquis of Carmarthen. He served in India during the mutiny, and was on Lord Napier's staff in Abyssinia. Major Arbuthnot declares himself a Liberal, and a supporter of Mr. Gladstone in his Irish Church policy.—*Home Paper.*

GALE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A violent gale swept the south and west coasts a few days since, accompanied by heavy rain and by lightning and thunder. An enormous number of casualties to shipping and a considerable loss of life have been in consequence reported at Southsea, on the morning of Sunday, September 27, the iron steamer *Florence*, of Sunderland, bound from Teneste for London, was lost almost within sight of the shore, before the violence of the gale would admit of any assistance being rendered. Twenty of the crew were picked up after considerable difficulty by the pilot boat, and were afterwards taken to Portsmouth. The captain jumped overboard with a life-belt, but coming in contact, it is supposed, with some portion of the rigging, went down with the vessel and was drowned. An Italian gentleman, a passenger, and four of the crew, were also drowned. On the same day the schooner *Liberty*, from Portsmouth, was driven with such violence upon the rocks at Kimmeridge, on the Dorsetshire coast, that she went to pieces, and all hands on board perished. The lifeboat stationed on that part of the coast was unable to render any assistance. Reports from other places along the coast give details of numerous casualties, without loss of life, and state that the rain and thunderstorms were of a very severe character. In the metropolis there was a thunderstorm and heavy rains, which did a considerable amount of damage in the parks and other places. The Thames, too, rose much higher than it has previously done during the present spring tides, and much damage was done, not merely to small craft, but also to barges and sailing vessels lying at anchor in the roads and in front of the wharves.—*Home Paper.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 20TH OCTOBER, AFTERNOON.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 8d., to arrive.

The Manchester Market is dull, and prices are quite unchanged.

BOMBAY.

WE learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart, Chief Secretary to Government, proceeds to Calcutta on the 10th proximo, to attend the Council of His Excellency the Governor General of India.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Knox, the wife of the Acting Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. She died on board the "Malta," in the Red Sea, on the 6th inst., while on the way home. She was ailing for some time before she left Bombay.

THE "Deccan Herald" of yesterday has the following paragraph:—"We have just received a piece of intelligence, which comes from what we conceive to be a thoroughly reliable source, that Mr. William Hart, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and for many years Secretary to Government, and Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Southern Division, has accepted the important office of Agent for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, in succession to General Rivers." We are not in a position yet to confirm the above.

A MEETING of those creditors of the Commercial Bank living in Bombay was held yesterday, when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That, this meeting is desirous of assisting in any arrangement of the various claims on the Commercial Banking Corporation of India and the East by which the present litigation could be avoided, and for that purpose undertakes to accept a composition of seventeen shillings and six pence in the pound in full discharge"—provided that the majority of creditors in England in number and value, and the liquidator, recommend such a course, and that the liquidator be in a position within a reasonable time to make such an offer in cash.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer "Phlox," Captain Baker, from Goa:—Mr. Major, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Camell, and Mr. Betham.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Euphrates," Captain Avern, to Kurrachee:—Mr. Watt, Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Frommurze, and two children, Mr. F. Rustomjee, and Mr. Shapoorjee Pestonjee.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer "Sattara," Captain Beyts, from Calcutta:—Mrs. Dando and two children, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. T. Miller, General Fenwick, Colonel Pollard, Mr. A. Morrison, Major S. M. Martin, and Major C. Clarke.

YESTERDAY being a Hindoo holiday, called "Ekadasi," there was a large gathering of people at Walkeshwur for religious purposes.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Warden will sit in the Appellate Side of the High Court to-morrow to dispose of miscellaneous business.

WE observe from the weather report of the Canara collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st September that the fall of rain was favourable in some districts, and moderate in others. Fever and ague prevailed in some of the talookas of the collectorate.

THE height of water in the tower of Vehar lake at the close of last week was 56 feet 3 inches; the rain fall up to the same date, 70 inches 2 tenths. On the corresponding date last year the height of water was 57 feet 6 inches; the rain fall having been 79 inches 9 tenths.

WE are glad to learn that the repairs to the waste weir at Vehar, which were undertaken before the monsoon, have been found quite successful, and that the leakage through and under the weir is now reduced to little or nothing, and is in no way dangerous. Dam No. 3, which was repaired during the hot season of 1867, still continues tight, notwithstanding that the Lake rose during the rains nearly to the top of the waste weir.

THE following cases of cholera were reported to the Health Officer by the Registrars of the different districts as having occurred on Saturday, the 24th instant:—1, Gamdevi, died; 1, Soonder Nillajee's Oart, died; 1, Sunkersett's Dhurumsalla, sent to the Jamsetjee hospital; 1, Oomercarry road, recovered; 1, Candawady lane, recovered; 4, Soonder Millajee's Oart, recovering; 1, Bhow Russool's oart, Dadur road, recovering. On Sunday the 25th instant the following cases were reported:—1 Matoonga, died; 1, Hizra Street, died; 1, Soonder Nillajee's Oart, died; 4, Bhow Russool's oart, Duncan road, 3 of whom are still sick and 1 died; 1, Nowrojee Hill, recovered; 1, Oomercarry road, recovering; 1, Candawady Lane, sent to the Jamsetjee hospital; 1, 2nd Marine Lane, recovered; 1, Kalbadavie road, recovering. Up to noon yesterday only two cases were reported: 1 at Manecksjee Merwanjee's Oart, recovering; and 1 at Soonder Nillajee's Oart, recovering.

A MAN named Ramjee Khimjee fell from a tamarind tree at Tardeo on Sunday last. He received severe injuries, and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee hospital for treatment.

DR. LUMSDAINE yesterday held an inquest at Parell village, touching the death of Baya, woman, who jumped into a well on the previous day and was drowned. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide by drowning.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of one George Brown, formerly an overseer in the employ of a contractor. The wife of the deceased stated that he had been out of work for some little time and had been drinking. A day or two before his death he turned her out of his house, and from that time she never saw him again. She once went back to the house, but he was asleep, and she did not stay there. On Saturday last, about 8 P. M., deceased went to the house of one Jane Barclay at Oomercarry and said to her "Come old girl, and have a glass of Old Tom." She went with him to the room in which he was found dead. She left him at 10 o'clock and never again saw him alive. Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy induced by excessive drinking. A verdict was returned accordingly.

WE are requested to state that the Police Court at Mazagon will be opened in the new building at Girgaum on Thursday the 29th instant.

YESTERDAY Mr. Connon committed one Hurgovun Jetha, a clerk in the service of Premchund Nurbheram, for stealing certain ornaments and other articles, of the aggregate value of R

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

THE QUEEN AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Daily News," writing from San Sebastian on the 25th September, gives the following interesting descriptive sketch :—

"It is a noble watering place; the bays and rocks are magnificent; the sea, of darkest blue, rolls in huge waves, which break in clouds of whitest foam upon the yellow sand; in every respect, for surrounding scenery, cool air, and charming walks, it is superior to Biarritz. I found the hotel, the Parada Real, excellent in every respect—quite as clean, comfortable, and well furnished as the hotels in the neighbouring French watering-places. As I was walking along the beautiful promenade which forms a crescent along the bay, I perceived a large body of sentries before a house of no great pretensions, which formed the corner of an uncompleted terrace. I soon discovered that this was the present residence of Her Most Catholic Majesty Isabella II.—a great change from the vast Escurial, or the magnificent palace which she occupies at Madrid. It is a mean, three-storied house, with a row of windows in each storey, and somewhat resembling a lodging-house or second-rate hotel. There is a court, or garden, in front of it; the road alone separates it from the sea. A number of the royal servants, in their handsome liveries, were standing on the steps, and a crowd was gradually collecting in front. Soon five carriages, four of which were each drawn by six magnificent mules, the other by two, and accompanied by several outriders, drove slowly up to the door, so I had little doubt that the royal family were going out for a drive this fine afternoon, and that I should have a good opportunity of seeing them. Meanwhile several very shabby hack carriages drove up to the door, from which gentlemen in cocked-hats and unexceptionable black coats and white cravats descended, and were ushered into the palace—if it may so be called—to have interviews with the sovereign. Officers, too, were constantly passing to and fro. The royal flunkeys, in long dark-blue coats, crimson facings, and scarlet stockings, whiled away the time as all Spaniards do, smoking their cigarettes, almost in the presence of royalty. At last the drums began to beat, and the standard-bearers raised their colours, the footmen were all on the alert, and the Prince of the Asturias—a plain, sickly-looking boy of eleven, though he did not look more than eight or nine—appeared on the steps, accompanied by his tutor, I suppose, and entered one of the carriages. He was shortly after followed by three Infantas, rather plain-looking children, of from nine to four years of age, simply dressed in white, who, with two governesses, occupied the next carriage. Two unattractive-looking ladies, one of whom was by many mistaken for the Queen, next followed. Meanwhile quite a crowd had assembled of all classes and nations—French, English, German, Basque, and Spanish; they were allowed to keep up quite close to the carriages, the soldiers not interfering to push them back. Her Most Catholic Majesty is notoriously unpunctual; she kept her carriage waiting at least an hour and a half, and till long after the rest of the royal party had driven away. At last she appeared, accompanied by her husband and her uncle, Don Sebastian. The drums beat of course, and the soldiers presented arms. The foreign portion of the crowd respectfully raised their hats, but not a cheer was raised, or any mark of sympathy shown for Her Majesty—indeed, a few hisses were distinctly heard. The Queen is a stout, portly-looking woman of about forty. She has a pleasant, good-natured face, and was conversing affably with the lady around her; her countenance certainly betrayed no anxiety as to her own future or that of her country. She has a remarkably awkward, rolling walk. The King, her husband, who repeatedly bowed to the crowd, is a quiet, gentlemanly-looking man, of not very intellectual appearance. However, he does not in his countenance betray that imbecility of which he is accused. The Queen gave more a sort of familiar nod to the crowd than a bow. Don Sebastian, her uncle, in whose house she is staying, sat in the carriage opposite to their Majesties. He is a venerable and particularly pleasant-looking gentleman."

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

THE effect of the movement on Europe will of course be in strict proportion to its success. If liberty as well as order again reigns at Madrid, and the Spanish people really takes in hand the work of self-government, the spectacle will doubtless tell in time, though not at first. Every change of Government or political ideas in a single state of Europe is apt to be contagious; and a constitutionally governed Spain, from its surprising novelty, is all the more likely to be startling. No one, however, will be very sanguine as to any permanent good coming out of Spain till new experiments have fairly worked.

The attitude of France is for the present not obscure. All the stories that have been current of a French intervention, of an alliance to keep in Isabella, so that France might have Spanish support in an aggressive foreign policy, or of a Prussian alliance with the insurgents for the sake of an opposite result, or at least to secure Spanish neutrality—are to say the least unverified. The French Emperor is reported to have declined absolutely the Spanish Sovereign's appeal for help, and the insurgents appear to have got some indirect intimation that they would not be interfered with. The Spanish event thus indicates so far the determination of the two great Powers of the European Continent not to make an occasion for immediate war, as they could so easily have done. It would probably have been a dubious matter meddling with Spain. France could not have been sure that the entanglement would not be a source of weakness so as to make Prussia provocative, and give her a better chance of success in the event of war arising. Prussia, on the other hand, must always have felt doubtful whether the neutralisation of Spain by means of insurrection was worth the money—whether as things stand the policy of France towards Germany could be much affected by the attitude of Spain. As a united, compact, and free nation, Spain would be formidable—would be a force that France must always reckon on in an active policy, but a long insurrectionary crisis under a despotic rule paralyses it for an indefinite period. But whatever may have been their motives, France and Prussia have at least acted in this matter according to their professions as friends of peace. If peace, however, is not immediately endangered by the prospect of French intervention, there is palpably an addition to existing risks until Spanish affairs settle down. A Spanish republic or Spanish constitutional government may unsettle the French mind to an appreciable degree, may fan the flame of that dissatisfaction with the imperial *regime* which is now so widely diffused. [illegible] on the frontier and the [illegible] expediency of [illegible] is always a chance that [illegible] interfere. Prussia, as [illegible] satisfy [illegible] Prussia herself to vote [illegible] to the Spanish throne. France it is no [illegible] likely to interfere; and that [illegible] Spanish will do quickly by; but the state of Spain has been an unwelcome effect on the stability of European peace.—*Economist, Sept.* 25.

SPAIN AND HER CREDITORS.

The "Bullionist" writes as follows on this subject:—While, therefore, we regard the interests of foreign creditors of Spain as likely to suffer considerable temporary congestion in consequence of the political events now in progress, it is not to be supposed that delays, and perhaps great [illegible] are inevitable. It is not easy for a country to settle down into harmony with itself after its worst passions have been roused by social and political animosities. And even if a veil be drawn over such distractions, the *morale* of the people will certainly be weakened by the sacrifices imposed upon them. Spain has had but an indifferent harvest this year. She has had little or nothing to export in return for what she has imported; her minerals have not found an active market; her wool has to sustain severe competition, and her wines likewise; and we hear nothing of Spanish manufactures in a large sense, either here or abroad. The fact is, that industry in Spain is paralyzed by political depression and burdensome taxation. With a revenue of £22,000,000, the expenditure is £27,000,000; and while the revenue is diminishing the expenditure is increasing. The public expenditure per head of the population is nearly £2 per head per annum, Spain in this respect standing third among the European nations, the first two being England and France, whose people are infinitely richer. The debt of Spain is at least £164,000,000, on which the annual interest is £4,000,000; but this does not include unsettled claims, which will have some day to be settled. It is not to be expected that an impoverished people, whose productive powers, already lessened by extravagant Governments, are further threatened by the exactions incidental to martial law and civil war, can support such expenditure. If the present struggle ends by making no changes in these conditions, the prospects of the foreign creditors of Spain will only be excelled in gloominess by the prospects of the Spanish people themselves. But whatever Government succeeds to power must, from its accession, endeavour to alleviate the burdens of the people by reducing the expenditure and the consequent oppressiveness of the taxation.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA AT RUTHIN.—The picturesque little town of Ruthin, in the Vale of Clwyd, was en fete on September 25, in consequence of the presence in the neighbourhood of Lord Napier of Magdala. His lordship was on a visit to a relative of his—Mrs. Lloyd, of Bodth—and the mayor and corporation of Ruthin took advantage of his proximity to the town to offer his lordship a public welcome. In accepting an address Lord Napier in the course of his speech said "he felt he was taking an undue share of national gratitude from his brethren in arms who contributed so much to the success of the Expedition." He concluded by saying—It was an object of great solicitude and interest in our expedition that we should not leave the country we traversed in a state of anarchy. Many predicted we should leave it in a state that was called serious anarchy. In all our intercourse with the people our endeavour was to persuade them that their interest was to try and remain at peace; and in our relations with two principal chiefs, one who held or was likely to hold, and did succeed to the throne after the death of Theodore, and the other a prince who assisted us [illegible] we endeavored to persuade them that their interests lay in maintaining peace with each other; and I am happy to say that this morning I received a letter from General Russell, at Aden, who informs me that so far our hopes and endeavours have been successful. Lord Napier then proceeded to say that one of the above-named chiefs had had himself crowned Emperor of Abyssinia, and that so amicable were all parties that even the Prince of Tigre had solicited friendship from the new potentate. His lordship then continued—To give you some idea of what the people are, I had to leave a boy who was wounded accidentally in the village, under the charge of an Abyssinian woman. I said to her, "Take care of this boy, and when I return I will give you a present." She said rather stiffly, "I do not require any present; I will do it for the good of his soul."

THE ELECTIONS.

(Pall Mall Budget, October 3.)

THE more prominent items of election news may be summed up very briefly. Lord Stanley has declined to be put in nomination for Edinburgh, being unwilling to "abandon a seat which he has every reason to regard as comparatively secure for one which, as far he is concerned, presents a less favourable prospect." Mr. Thomas Hughes has retired from the representation of Lambeth, and, it is stated, intends offering himself as a candidate for Frome. Mr. G. C. Glyn has issued his address to the electors of Shaftesbury as "a firm supporter of Liberal principles, and as an attached follower of Mr. Gladstone, the great leader of the Liberal party." Sir Andrew Fairbairn has issued his address at Leeds. He is ready to give "a general and cordial, though not a servile, support to the policy of the Liberal party." He is opposed by the supporters of Messrs. Baines and Carter, on the ground that the Liberals cannot expect to return three members. The Hon. Admiral Duncombe, now M. P. for the East Riding, and Mr. W. St. J. Wheelhouse, of the Midland Circuit, will be the Conservative candidates. The Speaker of the House of Commons and his colleague, Lord E. P. Clinton, have issued their addresses in North Notts, seeking re-election, and there is little or no prospect of opposition. Sir J. Hay, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, has issued a long address to the electors of Stamford, soliciting re-election, and contending that the Conservative Administration in all its branches has shown itself efficient and vigorous. Mr. E. B. Hartopp, the colleague of Lord John Manners in the representation of Leicestershire, has announced that he will not again offer himself as a candidate, alleging as his principal reason that he is unwilling to incur the increased expense of conveying voters to the poll which the last Reform Act necessitates. Mr. George Jessel, Q.C., has been accepted a Liberal candidate for Dover, Mr. Peter Merrik Hoare has issued an address in the Conservative interest for Southampton. This makes five candidates for the two seats. Sir William Yardley has issued an address to the electors of Ludlow, as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Frederic FitzRoy, who has hitherto abstained from making any profession of his political principles, has just issued his address to the electors of South Northamptonshire, and promises to support Mr. Gladstone in his Irish Church policy. Lord G. F. Hamilton, son of the Duke of Abercorn, will, it is announced, come forward as a Conservative candidate for Middlesex. Mr. Swanston, Q.C., one of the Liberal candidates at Maldon, has retired from the field; and Mr. James Hartley, Conservative member for Sunderland, has intimated that he will not contest that borough at the next election.

The Marquis of Bute has set a good example to all great landlords. In a letter addressed to his cousin, Colonel Stuart, the sittting member for Cardiff, his lordship states that, although his sympathies are with Mr. Hardinge Giffard, the Conservative candidate, every tenant on the Bute property is absolutely free to vote as he pleases. Lord Vernon also, in a letter to his agent in South Derbyshire, expresses his desire that his tenantry and employes "should at all times feel that the free and independent exercise of the franchise entrusted to them is their right, and that whatever vote they may give, no prejudice will be created for or against them." He also wishes that equal facility should be given to any of the candidates for conducting their canvass.

Lord Overstone has written a letter to the Hon. Fitzpatrick Vernon (a son of Lord Lyveden), the Liberal candidate for North Northamptonshire, in which his lordship declines to be any party to disturbing the representation of that part of the county, on the ground that "we are advancing fast enough into democracy" as it is, and he wishes to "moderate rather than accelerate the pace." He refuses to look on the support of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy, or the ballot, as orthodox articles of the Liberal creed, and therefore declines to support Mr. Vernon, who is in favour of both. Mr. Vernon, in a letter to the *Times*, says—"Lord Overstone's tenantry voted against me at the last contest, and therefore his support will not be now withdrawn for the first time from the Liberal party. As his lordship states that the disestablishment of the Irish Church is not 'an orthodox article of the old and true constitutional creed of the Liberal party,' I wish he had stated what the articles are which he will support, as I believe he was opposed to the Reform Bills of 1867 and 1868."

As an instance of the part taken by the clergy in election contests, Mr. Edgar Bowring, C. B., stated the following circumstance at a meeting held at Exeter last week. He said that he attended the cathedral on Sunday morning, when a sermon was preached by Archdeacon Freeman, in which the Liberal party were compared to to five of the most wicked men in the Bible, including Ahithophel, who rebelled against his sovereign and hanged himself. The present assault on the Irish Church was compared to the assault by Sennacherib, King of Assyria, on the people of God, and to the French Revolution, and the Archdeacon assured his congregation that the English Church, thanks to the Liberals, would be abolished in precisely twenty years from the present time. Further, he stated that the abolition of Church rates would be a robbery of the poor for the sake of the rich.

At a meeting held at Otterly St. Mary last week to hear an address from Mr. Wade, the Liberal candidate for East Devon, Mr. Coleridge, M.P., is proposing a resolution approving Mr. Wade's candidature stated that he was authorised by the venerable ex-judge his father, Sir John Coleridge, to announce that it was his intention to vote for Mr. Wade, on the ground that he believed that the time was come for doing an act of sacred justice to Ireland—namely, the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Mr. Brand, M. P., at a meeting at Sawston, in Cambridgeshire, on Thursday, the 24th of September, spoke at some length on the report of the Irish Church Commission, and expressed an opinion that if any man dared to propose a bill in Parliament incorporating the recommendations of the Commission, it would most certainly share the fate of the famous "Ten Minutes' Bill," or of the Government proposal of the 16th of March last, for the establishment of a Roman Catholic University, which vanished in one night.

A large meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday night, in support of the candidature of Mr. Frederick Peel and Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, the Liberal candidates for South-East Lancashire. Mr. Thompson, in his speech, referring to the old cry of the Church in danger, said it reminded him a good deal of a circumstance he heard during his recent tour in India. In Calcutta there was a class of people who were known by the name of Kitmutgars, who waited at table, and made themselves very serviceable to the richer inhabitants in Calcutta. They were, however, very fond of a holiday, and were not very scrupulous as to the means by which they got it. Long experience had taught them that when they wanted to get away for a little while the best excuse to give to their employers was to say that some near relative was in a dangerous state of sickness. Was not Mr. Disraeli acting in somewhat the same way? When he wanted anything upon which his heart was set, he went to his kind master, the English people, and said, "My mother, the Church, is dying." He (Mr. Thompson) saw one of these Kitmutgars whose mother had been dying no less than six times, and yet the old lady was quite hearty yet. It was very much the same with Mr. Disraeli and his cry, "The Church is in danger."

OBJECTION TO LOCALISATION OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS IN INDIA.—Letters which we have published would seem to show that many of the officers of the new non-purchased regiments look with a great deal of favour upon the idea of practically localizing them by leaving them in India. The reasons given by these officers for keeping faith with them are irrefutable, and the Government could only entertain the suggestion in the event of the voice of these regiments being unanimously in favour of remaining in India. If it were so, their non-relief would be an easy and convenient way of regaining, to some extent at least, the advantages of a local European force. But as it is not so, of course, the change is not to be thought of. In addition to the letters we have printed, we have received others to the same effect, one of which states that the half of the officers of the 101st, now in this country, are unanimous in their wish for the relief of their corps.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

FEMALE VOTERS.—The number of female voters who have passed the ordeal of the registration courts has been further increased. The names of at least sixteen women ratepayers, placed on the Salford overseers' lists, have, presumably by inadvertence, been left thereon by the barristers, and the overseers' lists having now been signed, without any cause of appeal having been sought for or given against the grant of electoral power made to these women by the overseers, and confirmed by the revising barrister, the presumption is that, whatever may be the decision of the Court of Common Pleas on the abstract question, the sixteen "persons" who have thus found their way on the register will be entitled to vote at the next election. In the Ormskirk district also seven women were put upon the list and were objected to, but the objections were pronounced informal, and the court therefore decided that it had no power to strike off the names. This case, however, will be taken into the superior courts.—*Home Paper.*

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—It is confidently reported in military circles at Chatham (says the military correspondent of the *Times*) that the authorities at the War Office, in conjunction with those at the Horse Guards, have determined on making a considerable reduction in the army at the commencement of the ensuing year. Among the reductions which it is stated will be first carried out is the abolition of most of the depot battalions. Rumour also points to a considerable reduction in the number of troops serving in the North American and Australian possessions, with the view to the whole of the British troops being withdrawn from those colonies at no distant date. Should the proposal to garrison Malta entirely by Royal Marines which appears to be looked upon with favour by the authorities, be carried out, some few regiments will also be released from military duty in that island, and their services rendered available elsewhere.

EXTRAORDINARY—VERY!

(Bombay Catholic Examiner.)

A NEW book, titled "The Hand of God," has just appeared at Rome, recounting the wonders which have made memorable for ever the autumn of 1867. The following extract from the work will both please and edify :—

"Just towards sunset on Oct. 22, a priest who had a special devotion to the Venerable Servant of God, Anna Maria Taigi, and whom great age kept a prisoner at home, sent out to the Capitol a young ecclesiastic named D. Benvenuto Magini, with a picture of the Venerable, which he was to fix up in some high part of the capitoline palace. 'Anna Maria,' he said, 'shall defend the Capitol in the Pope's name and shall defend it against all the assaults of the sects.' The young ecclesiastic first received the venerable priest's blessing, and then, in the full assurance that no harm would come upon him, he mounted up the Capitol without hindrance, not heeding the groups of malcontents he met in the streets and before the Aracoeli, and who, also not noticing him, were awaiting the signal for the assault. Seeing one of the palace gates open,—precisely the one opposite to the police guard-house,—he went in, up the stairs which were quite dark till, coming to the last landing-place, he saw two women coming out of a door holding a lamp, in the attitude of persons, who, in dread of some calamity, were looking for a place to hide their valuables. The priest addressed them without fear. He had no sooner told them of his mission to fix in a place of security on the Capitol the picture he had with him, than the younger of the two exclaimed with surprise at the sight of the picture: 'It is the Venerable Anna Maria Taigi!' The picture was placed as they desired, and the messenger having fulfilled his mission, returned safe and sound, at the very moment the planned revolution was breaking out in every direction, amongst other places near the Capitol, and was everywhere put down by the Papal troops."

We have a strong suspicion that we shall soon hear that, at the very same time this autumn, attempts will have been made to disturb order in the city where Pope Pius IX., the symbol of order, peace and justice reigns, beloved by men and protected by God.

LIGHT.

THERE is an interesting article on the planet Mars, in "Fraser's Magazine" for August. It appears that the surface of that planet is about equally divided between land and water, and that the land and water are not so broadly separated as upon our globe, but generally distributed, so that a man (of Mars) can go round the world by land, or he can go round it by sea and be always in sight of land. The snow-fall corresponds very closely to ours. The spectroscope makes it appear probable that the atmosphere of Mars in its general constitution resembles our own. "One circumstance may at first excite surprise; the fact, namely, that in a planet so much further from the sun than our earth, there should exist so close a resemblance, as regards climatic relations. But if we consider the results of Tyndall's Researches on the Radiation of Heat, and remember that a very moderate increase in the quantity of certain vapours present in our atmosphere, would suffice to render the climate of the earth intolerable through excess of heat, (just as glass walls cause a hot-house to be as an oven long after the sun has set) we shall not fail to see that Mars may readily be compensated by a corresponding arrangement for his increased distance from the vivifying centre of the solar system."

In books of astronomy it is generally taken for granted that light and heat diminish as the distance to which they are radiated increases. Estimate the relative distances of the different planets from the sun, and you can at once determine the relative degrees of light and heat enjoyed by them. We have in former years pointed out the error involved in this. It is true enough that we receive light from the different bodies in our heavens, very much in the ratio of their distances, allowing for the difference in their sizes. But all this light comes to us through one atmosphere, our own, and we cannot argue as to the way in which it would be affected by entering some different atmosphere.

Perhaps some of our readers who may not have given much thought to this particualr subject, may be surprised at the statement we are about to make. Light is itself invisible. A ray of light must be intercepted by some object before it can be made manifest. It travels from the sun to our globe, ninety millions of miles, in darkness. The light of day is simply that which is arrested and reflected by our atmosphere. This can very easily be shown, by a consideration of what constitutes our night. Night is simply the shadow of our globe, flung out to the extent of a few hundred thousand miles, and terminating in a point; on all sides of this shadow the rays of the sun sweep onward, and, leaving the shadow behind, fill up the entire heavens, falling upon Mars, Jupiter, Uranus. If light were visible, our midnight sky would be one sheet of light, seen through the earth's shadow. Where is the light which the moon, or Jupiter, or Mars reflects, before it reaches those bodies? It travels in darkness, and we should not know of its existence, were it not arrested by those bodies and thus made manifest. There is an ether diffused throughout our system, the undulations of which are the means of transmitting waves of light, and imparting to our atmosphere the varied and sublime phenomena we are privileged which constitute the feast of the eye.

They who second our atmosphere in a balloon leave heat and light behind them, just in the degree in which they get away from the globe. A traveller towards the sun would soon plunge into a region of night and absolute cold.

These things are sufficiently obvious, yet they are for the most part unheeded. Light is regarded as something that is itself and necessarily visible, and the interplanetary spaces are thought of as pervaded by the shining rays of the sun.—*Bombay Guardian.*

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerfoot, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Account Agents.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic. Cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, AND 17 WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1867 the sum of £363,250 as against £319,143 in 1866.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Chairman of Directors.

General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.

Directors of Indian Branch.

ANDREW HAY, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.

H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.

EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.

Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. HUNTER.

Secretary in India—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED, POLICIES ISSUED, PREMIUMS RECEIVED, AND CLAIMS SETTLED IN BOMBAY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HOME OFFICE.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, Sept., 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,100,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt. *London Bankers.*

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
" 4	do.	..... 1s. 11 4/4d.	do.
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" demand	.....	..... 1s. 11 d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 7/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd October 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4	"
3	do.	1/11 3/16	"
2	do.	1/11 1/8	"
1	do.	1/11 1/16	"
On demand		1/11	"
On Scotland		1/11	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 21st October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above	£50	1s. 11d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	..... 1s. 11 3/8d.	"
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11d.	"
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand		..... 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	4 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	3 "
3 do.	...	...	2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sales. A Commission will be charged of a per cent.

remitted on the Bank's Bills.

Commissions.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—THATCH COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Directly Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Agra, Allahabad, Kurrachee, Hongkong, Shanghai, Galle, Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates, Bills of Exchange on the Head Office, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months sight on City Bank		at 1s. 11 7/8d.	per Rupee
4	do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 11 31/32d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 11 63/64d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 11 127/128d.	"
On demand		at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On delivering of Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA.

A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—*Paper by* Dr. M'VEAGH, *Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. BARKER *on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.*

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*Letter from General Alexander.*

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years much less attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epp's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. H